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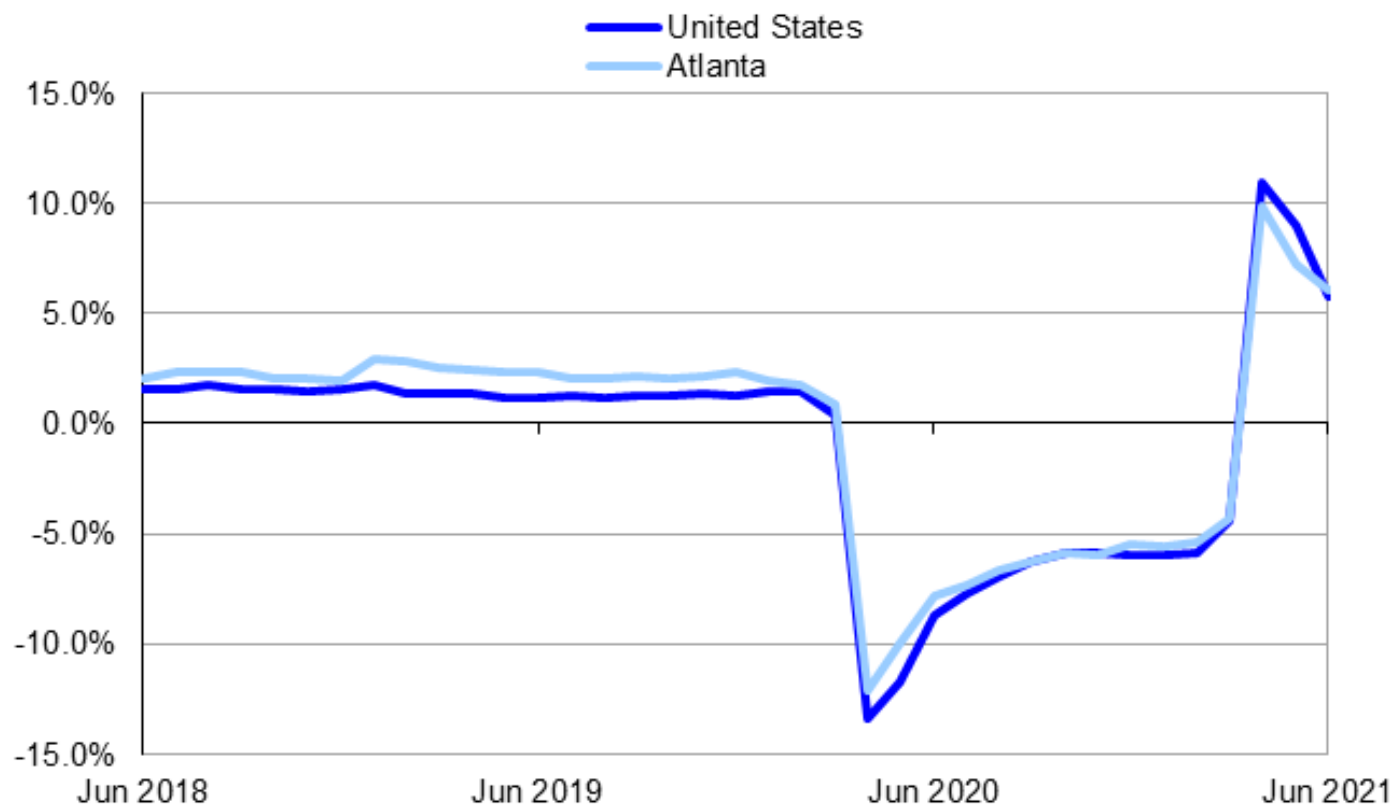
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Atlanta Area Employment — June 2021

Total nonfarm employment for the Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA Metropolitan Statistical Area increased by 158,200 over the year in June, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Regional Commissioner Janet S. Rankin noted that the local rate of job gain, 6.0 percent, compared to the 5.8-percent national increase. (See [chart 1](#) and [table 1](#).) (The [Technical Note](#) at the end of this release contains metropolitan area definitions. All data in this release are not seasonally adjusted; accordingly, over-the-year analysis is used throughout.)

Chart 1. Over-the-year percent change for total nonfarm employment in the Atlanta metropolitan area, June 2018–June 2021

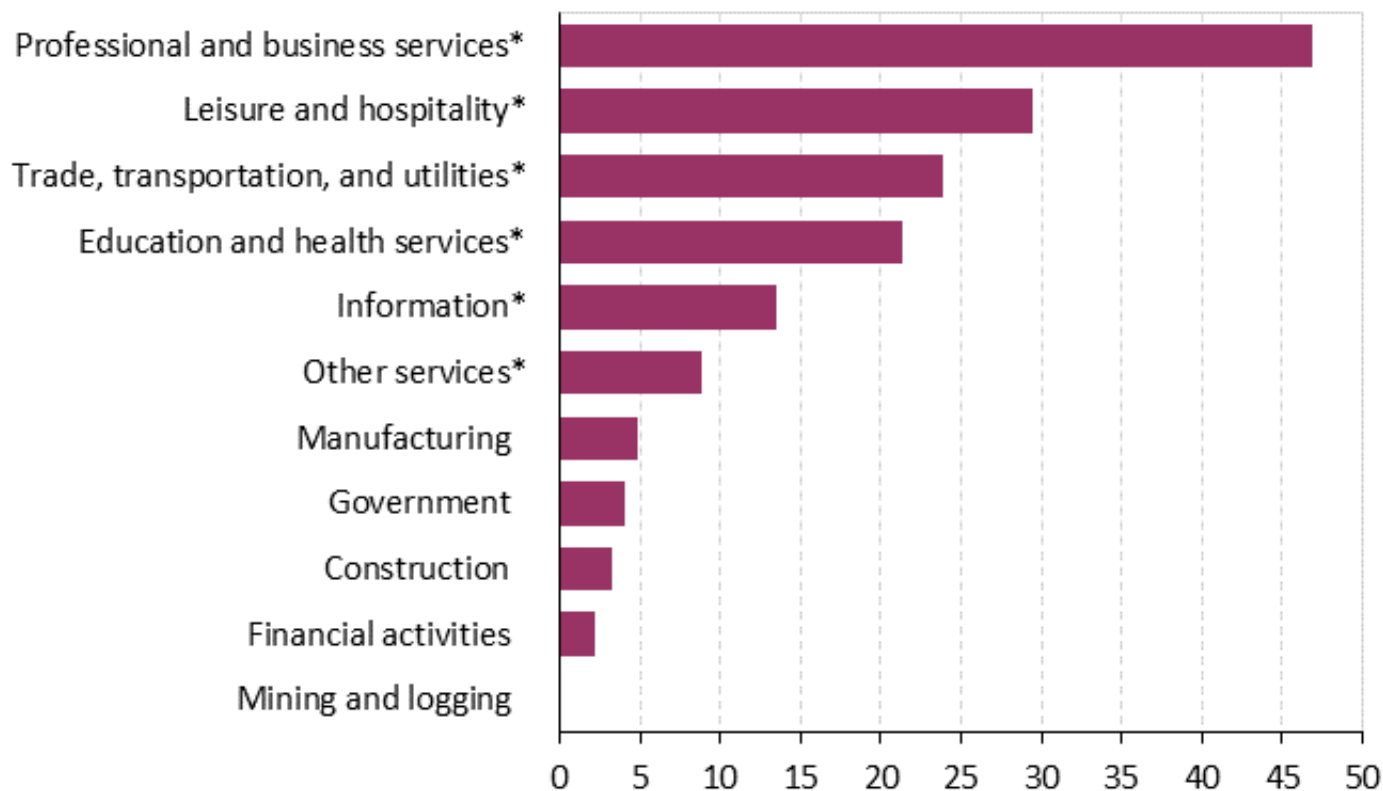


Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Industry employment

In the greater Atlanta area, professional and business services had the largest job gain (+46,900), a 9.2-percent increase over the year. (See [chart 2.](#)) Within this supersector, the administrative and support and waste management and remediation services sector added 33,500 jobs, while the professional, scientific, and technical services sector added 11,800 jobs. Nationally, employment in the professional and business services supersector was up 6.4 percent over the year.

Chart 2. Over-the-year net change for industry supersector employment in the Atlanta metropolitan area, June 2021 (in thousands)



Note: An asterisk indicates statistical significance at the 90-percent confidence level.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Leisure and hospitality gained 29,400 jobs over the year in the local area, a 12.7-percent increase from June 2020. Within this supersector, the accommodation and food services sector accounted for 23,000 of the jobs gained. Nationally, employment in the leisure and hospitality supersector was up 21.3 percent over the year.

Trade, transportation, and utilities added 23,800 jobs locally. Within this supersector, the transportation and warehousing sector added 14,100 jobs, while the retail trade sector added 8,700 jobs.

Employment in educational and health services was up 21,300 over the year. Within this supersector, employment in the health care and social assistance sector was up 16,400.

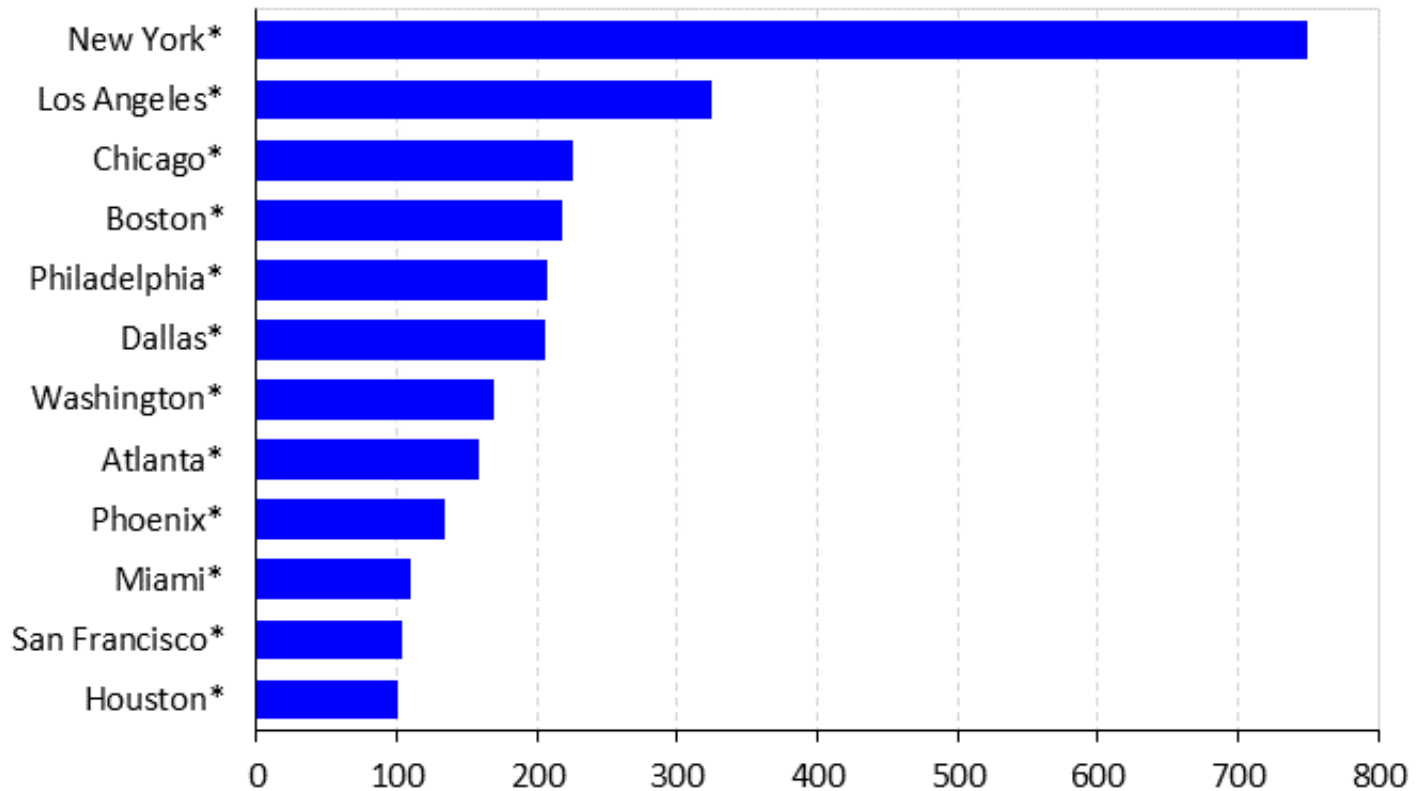
Two other supersectors in the local area had significant over-the-year job gains in June: information (+13,500) and other services (+8,900)

Twelve largest metropolitan areas

Atlanta was 1 of the nation's 12 largest metropolitan statistical areas in June 2021. All 12 areas gained jobs over the year. New York-Newark-Jersey City had the largest increase (+748,900). Houston-The Woodlands-Sugarland had the smallest gain (+101,400) among the largest areas. (See [table 2](#) and [chart 3](#).)

Boston-Cambridge-Nashua and New York each had an 8.9-percent rate of job gain over the year, followed by Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington (+7.8 percent). The rates of job gains in the remaining nine areas ranged from 6.6 percent in Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale to 3.4 percent in Houston.

Chart 3. Over-the-year net change in total nonfarm employment for the 12 largest metropolitan areas, June 2021 (in thousands)



Note: An asterisk indicates statistical significance at the 90-percent confidence level.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The Metropolitan Area Employment and Unemployment release for July 2021 is scheduled to be released on Wednesday, September 1, 2021, at 10:00 a.m. (ET).

Coronavirus (COVID-19) Pandemic Impact on June 2021 Establishment Survey Data

BLS has continued to review all estimation and methodological procedures for the establishment survey, which included the review of data, estimation processes, the application of the birth-death model, and seasonal adjustment. Business births and deaths cannot be adequately captured by the establishment survey as they occur. Therefore, the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program uses a model to account for the relatively stable net employment change generated by business births and deaths. Due to the impact of COVID-19, the relationship between business births and deaths is no longer stable. Typically, reports with zero employment are not included in estimation. For the May final and June preliminary estimates, CES included a portion of these reports in the estimates and made modifications to the birth-death model. In addition for both months, the establishment survey included a portion of the reports that returned to reporting positive employment from reporting zero employment. For more information, see www.bls.gov/web/empsit/cesbd.htm.

In the establishment survey, workers who are paid by their employer for all or any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month are counted as employed, even if they were not actually at their jobs. Workers who are temporarily or permanently absent from their jobs and are not being paid are not counted as employed, even if they are continuing to receive benefits. The length of the reference period does vary across the respondents in the establishment survey; one-third of businesses have a weekly pay period, slightly over 40 percent a bi-weekly, about 20 percent semi-monthly, and a small amount monthly.

Technical Note

This release presents nonfarm payroll employment estimates from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program. The CES survey is a Federal-State cooperative endeavor between State employment security agencies and the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Definitions. Employment data refer to persons on establishment payrolls who receive pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Persons are counted at their place of work rather than at their place of residence; those appearing on more than one payroll are counted on each payroll. Industries are classified on the basis of their principal activity in accordance with the 2017 version of the North American Industry Classification System.

Method of estimation. CES State and Area employment data are produced using several estimation procedures. Where possible these data are produced using a "weighted link relative" estimation technique in which a ratio of current-month weighted employment to that of the previous-month weighted employment is computed from a sample of establishments reporting for both months. The estimates of employment for the current month are then obtained by multiplying these ratios by the previous month's employment estimates. The weighted link relative technique is utilized for data series where the sample size meets certain statistical criteria.

For some employment series, the sample of establishments is very small or highly variable. In these cases, a model-based approach is used in estimation. These models use the direct sample estimates (described above), combined with forecasts of historical (benchmarked) data to decrease volatility in estimation. Two different

models (Fay-Herriot Model and Small Domain Model) are used depending on the industry level being estimated. For more detailed information about each model, refer to the BLS Handbook of Methods at www.bls.gov/opub/hom/pdf/ces-20110307.pdf.

Annual revisions. Employment estimates are adjusted annually to a complete count of jobs, called benchmarks, derived principally from tax reports which are submitted by employers who are covered under state unemployment insurance (UI) laws. The benchmark information is used to adjust the monthly estimates between the new benchmark and the preceding one and also to establish the level of employment for the new benchmark month. Thus, the benchmarking process establishes the level of employment, and the sample is used to measure the month-to-month changes in the level for the subsequent months.

Reliability of the estimates. The estimates presented in this release are based on sample surveys, administrative data, and modeling and, thus, are subject to sampling and other types of errors. Sampling error is a measure of sampling variability—that is, variation that occurs by chance because a sample rather than the entire population is surveyed. Survey data also are subject to nonsampling errors, such as those which can be introduced into the data collection and processing operations. Estimates not directly derived from sample surveys are subject to additional errors resulting from the specific estimation processes used. The sums of individual items may not always equal the totals shown in the same tables because of rounding.

Employment estimates. Changes in metropolitan area nonfarm payroll employment are cited in the analysis of this release only if they have been determined to be statistically significant at the 90-percent confidence level. Measures of sampling error for the total nonfarm employment series are available for metropolitan areas and metropolitan divisions at www.bls.gov/web/laus/790stderr.htm. Measures of sampling error for more detailed series at the area and division level are available upon request. Measures of sampling error for states at the supersector level and for the private service-providing, goods-producing, total private and total nonfarm levels are available on the BLS website at www.bls.gov/web/laus/790stderr.htm. Information on recent benchmark revisions is available online at www.bls.gov/web/laus/bmrk_article.htm.

Area definitions. The substate area data published in this release reflect the delineations issued by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget on April 10, 2018.

The **Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA Metropolitan Statistical Area** includes Barrow, Bartow, Butts, Carroll, Cherokee, Clayton, Cobb, Coweta, Dawson, DeKalb, Douglas, Fayette, Forsyth, Fulton, Gwinnett, Haralson, Heard, Henry, Jasper, Lamar, Meriwether, Morgan, Newton, Paulding, Pickens, Pike, Rockdale, Spalding, and Walton Counties.

Additional information

Employment data from the CES program are available on the BLS website at www.bls.gov/sae/.

Information in this release will be made available to individuals with sensory impairments upon request. Voice phone: (202) 691-5200; Federal Relay Service: (800) 877-8339.

Table 1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry supersector, United States and the Atlanta metropolitan area, not seasonally adjusted (numbers in thousands)

Area and Industry	June 2020	Apr 2021	May 2021	June 2021(p)	June 2020 to June 2021(p)	
					Net change	Percent change
United States						
Total nonfarm.....	138,501	144,397	145,369	146,517	8,016	5.8
Mining and logging	600	612	618	633	33	5.5
Construction	7,359	7,365	7,477	7,592	233	3.2
Manufacturing.....	12,069	12,226	12,282	12,389	320	2.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	25,930	26,845	27,019	27,263	1,333	5.1
Information	2,606	2,695	2,716	2,743	137	5.3
Financial activities	8,675	8,770	8,781	8,840	165	1.9
Professional and business services	19,683	20,710	20,765	20,946	1,263	6.4
Education and health services	22,491	23,597	23,538	23,355	864	3.8
Leisure and hospitality.....	12,637	14,020	14,611	15,329	2,692	21.3
Other services	5,217	5,567	5,604	5,710	493	9.4
Government.....	21,234	21,990	21,958	21,717	483	2.3
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA Metropolitan Statistical Area						
Total nonfarm.....	2,625.1	2,733.3	2,744.8	2,783.3	158.2	6.0
Mining and logging	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Construction	127.7	130.8	128.6	130.9	3.2	2.5
Manufacturing.....	162.1	165.5	166.6	167.0	4.9	3.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	568.3	582.4	584.2	592.1	23.8	4.2
Information	88.8	100.9	100.7	102.3	13.5	15.2
Financial activities	176.8	179.4	178.4	179.0	2.2	1.2
Professional and business services	508.1	537.7	540.1	555.0	46.9	9.2
Education and health services	345.6	365.1	367.3	366.9	21.3	6.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	230.9	246.7	252.8	260.3	29.4	12.7
Other services	91.2	93.6	96.2	100.1	8.9	9.8
Government.....	324.0	329.6	328.3	328.1	4.1	1.3

Footnotes

(p) Preliminary

Table 2. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry supersector, 12 largest metropolitan areas, not seasonally adjusted (numbers in thousands)

Area and Industry	June 2020	Apr 2021	May 2021	June 2021(p)	June 2020 to June 2021(p)	
					Net change	Percent change
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA						
Total nonfarm.....	2,625.1	2,733.3	2,744.8	2,783.3	158.2	6.0
Mining and logging	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Construction	127.7	130.8	128.6	130.9	3.2	2.5
Manufacturing.....	162.1	165.5	166.6	167.0	4.9	3.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	568.3	582.4	584.2	592.1	23.8	4.2
Information	88.8	100.9	100.7	102.3	13.5	15.2
Financial activities	176.8	179.4	178.4	179.0	2.2	1.2
Professional and business services	508.1	537.7	540.1	555.0	46.9	9.2
Education and health services	345.6	365.1	367.3	366.9	21.3	6.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	230.9	246.7	252.8	260.3	29.4	12.7
Other services	91.2	93.6	96.2	100.1	8.9	9.8
Government.....	324.0	329.6	328.3	328.1	4.1	1.3
Boston-Cambridge-Nashua, MA-NH						
Total nonfarm.....	2,454.7	2,611.5	2,631.3	2,672.1	217.4	8.9
Mining, logging, and construction.....	113.6	117.4	123.2	125.5	11.9	10.5
Manufacturing.....	176.2	178.2	178.1	181.0	4.8	2.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	365.5	397.3	399.8	405.5	40.0	10.9
Information	78.1	79.6	79.4	80.7	2.6	3.3
Financial activities	180.3	182.7	182.8	183.3	3.0	1.7
Professional and business services	493.8	514.8	518.0	526.9	33.1	6.7
Education and health services	521.9	560.4	553.4	552.0	30.1	5.8
Leisure and hospitality.....	154.9	193.2	208.1	229.2	74.3	48.0
Other services	76.4	85.2	86.0	88.6	12.2	16.0
Government.....	294.0	302.7	302.5	299.4	5.4	1.8
Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI						
Total nonfarm.....	4,258.4	4,401.6	4,439.8	4,484.1	225.7	5.3
Mining and logging	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.8	0.1	5.9
Construction	173.8	168.5	173.4	177.9	4.1	2.4
Manufacturing.....	395.8	389.9	390.8	391.5	-4.3	-1.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	882.9	909.7	917.9	928.8	45.9	5.2
Information	72.2	70.2	70.3	70.7	-1.5	-2.1
Financial activities	312.5	314.7	314.9	317.8	5.3	1.7
Professional and business services	762.4	784.8	789.7	793.9	31.5	4.1
Education and health services	675.0	704.9	703.8	694.8	19.8	2.9
Leisure and hospitality.....	307.6	352.7	372.2	399.5	91.9	29.9
Other services	172.9	178.6	179.6	182.0	9.1	5.3
Government.....	501.6	526.0	525.5	525.4	23.8	4.7
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX						
Total nonfarm.....	3,579.5	3,736.6	3,758.6	3,785.8	206.3	5.8
Mining, logging, and construction.....	218.8	215.2	215.1	216.4	-2.4	-1.1
Manufacturing.....	278.1	279.8	281.3	282.0	3.9	1.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	780.1	810.6	813.7	824.0	43.9	5.6
Information	76.8	78.8	79.4	79.8	3.0	3.9
Financial activities	322.6	326.5	328.4	330.5	7.9	2.4
Professional and business services	607.7	647.9	652.1	660.3	52.6	8.7
Education and health services	438.3	450.8	451.8	446.4	8.1	1.8
Leisure and hospitality.....	318.0	352.9	361.4	375.9	57.9	18.2
Other services	109.8	115.8	118.9	121.6	11.8	10.7
Government.....	429.3	458.3	456.5	448.9	19.6	4.6
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX						
Total nonfarm.....	2,942.9	3,018.0	3,037.8	3,044.3	101.4	3.4
Mining and logging	65.2	69.5	69.9	66.8	1.6	2.5
Construction	215.1	207.5	206.1	204.0	-11.1	-5.2

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry supersector, 12 largest metropolitan areas, not seasonally adjusted (numbers in thousands) - Continued

Area and Industry	June 2020	Apr 2021	May 2021	June 2021(p)	June 2020 to June 2021(p)	
					Net change	Percent change
Manufacturing.....	218.2	207.7	207.0	208.2	-10.0	-4.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	599.8	623.1	626.4	629.4	29.6	4.9
Information	28.5	28.5	28.6	28.8	0.3	1.1
Financial activities	162.9	162.5	164.0	164.2	1.3	0.8
Professional and business services	478.8	490.8	493.1	494.1	15.3	3.2
Education and health services	389.9	396.8	401.5	402.2	12.3	3.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	274.9	305.2	312.8	326.5	51.6	18.8
Other services	101.2	109.6	111.2	110.9	9.7	9.6
Government.....	408.4	416.8	417.2	409.2	0.8	0.2
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA						
Total nonfarm.....	5,464.7	5,695.8	5,752.0	5,789.3	324.6	5.9
Mining and logging	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0
Construction	247.8	251.1	249.6	252.1	4.3	1.7
Manufacturing.....	457.7	450.8	454.6	458.2	0.5	0.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	987.1	1,040.1	1,045.0	1,054.4	67.3	6.8
Information	185.4	204.8	204.5	203.2	17.8	9.6
Financial activities	320.2	323.6	323.7	323.1	2.9	0.9
Professional and business services	869.6	909.7	915.7	916.4	46.8	5.4
Education and health services	1,019.2	1,063.7	1,067.3	1,064.1	44.9	4.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	495.2	574.7	604.9	629.2	134.0	27.1
Other services	159.5	167.1	169.1	171.8	12.3	7.7
Government.....	721.1	708.3	715.7	714.9	-6.2	-0.9
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL						
Total nonfarm.....	2,460.3	2,575.4	2,584.2	2,570.6	110.3	4.5
Mining and logging	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Construction	139.9	138.0	139.0	139.0	-0.9	-0.6
Manufacturing.....	87.0	87.7	87.1	88.7	1.7	2.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	562.9	574.7	576.8	581.7	18.8	3.3
Information	45.1	46.3	46.6	46.5	1.4	3.1
Financial activities	185.1	189.2	189.9	191.2	6.1	3.3
Professional and business services	423.3	447.0	448.4	447.5	24.2	5.7
Education and health services	389.1	401.1	400.1	396.4	7.3	1.9
Leisure and hospitality.....	236.2	277.8	281.7	283.6	47.4	20.1
Other services	102.8	110.2	110.6	112.6	9.8	9.5
Government.....	288.1	302.6	303.2	282.6	-5.5	-1.9
New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA						
Total nonfarm.....	8,445.0	9,003.1	9,078.3	9,193.9	748.9	8.9
Mining, logging, and construction.....	365.2	366.9	369.9	372.1	6.9	1.9
Manufacturing.....	318.5	331.0	332.3	335.8	17.3	5.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,418.6	1,538.8	1,557.7	1,577.3	158.7	11.2
Information	277.5	289.3	293.7	301.7	24.2	8.7
Financial activities	756.3	754.0	752.8	760.4	4.1	0.5
Professional and business services	1,424.0	1,490.3	1,495.8	1,516.4	92.4	6.5
Education and health services	1,825.0	1,983.0	1,979.9	1,966.1	141.1	7.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	474.5	609.0	653.2	709.3	234.8	49.5
Other services	301.0	348.1	351.8	355.5	54.5	18.1
Government.....	1,284.4	1,292.7	1,291.2	1,299.3	14.9	1.2
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD						
Total nonfarm.....	2,636.3	2,802.1	2,821.2	2,843.2	206.9	7.8
Mining, logging, and construction.....	113.9	114.9	118.4	119.5	5.6	4.9
Manufacturing.....	172.6	173.3	173.4	175.3	2.7	1.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	478.0	508.1	511.8	515.6	37.6	7.9
Information	49.0	50.6	51.1	52.5	3.5	7.1

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry supersector, 12 largest metropolitan areas, not seasonally adjusted (numbers in thousands) - Continued

Area and Industry	June 2020	Apr 2021	May 2021	June 2021(p)	June 2020 to June 2021(p)	
					Net change	Percent change
Financial activities	213.9	215.2	216.5	217.7	3.8	1.8
Professional and business services	436.7	458.2	460.4	463.0	26.3	6.0
Education and health services	606.3	643.3	639.0	634.4	28.1	4.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	157.1	203.1	217.1	231.1	74.0	47.1
Other services	84.1	105.0	105.2	108.0	23.9	28.4
Government.....	324.7	330.4	328.3	326.1	1.4	0.4
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ						
Total nonfarm.....	2,045.0	2,171.7	2,174.1	2,179.3	134.3	6.6
Mining and logging	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	-0.1	-3.4
Construction	135.1	133.5	134.2	136.1	1.0	0.7
Manufacturing.....	132.2	135.4	135.8	136.7	4.5	3.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	402.2	427.9	431.1	439.7	37.5	9.3
Information	35.7	36.6	36.5	36.7	1.0	2.8
Financial activities	202.7	204.1	204.5	205.7	3.0	1.5
Professional and business services	349.9	362.3	365.3	370.6	20.7	5.9
Education and health services	325.4	349.2	348.3	349.3	23.9	7.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	184.2	209.2	210.6	213.3	29.1	15.8
Other services	63.1	67.1	67.2	68.5	5.4	8.6
Government.....	211.6	243.6	237.8	219.9	8.3	3.9
San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA						
Total nonfarm.....	2,197.2	2,264.8	2,279.9	2,300.2	103.0	4.7
Mining and logging	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0
Construction	121.5	122.8	126.3	125.8	4.3	3.5
Manufacturing.....	138.6	140.2	140.8	141.4	2.8	2.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	325.5	333.2	332.2	333.5	8.0	2.5
Information	133.3	135.2	134.3	137.1	3.8	2.9
Financial activities	139.0	138.7	139.2	140.4	1.4	1.0
Professional and business services	474.7	490.1	490.3	494.5	19.8	4.2
Education and health services	342.8	358.5	358.6	357.1	14.3	4.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	156.3	173.0	185.1	196.9	40.6	26.0
Other services	63.9	68.9	69.5	72.8	8.9	13.9
Government.....	301.3	303.9	303.3	300.4	-0.9	-0.3
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV						
Total nonfarm.....	3,038.3	3,175.3	3,190.0	3,206.8	168.5	5.5
Mining, logging, and construction.....	160.3	159.8	161.3	164.4	4.1	2.6
Manufacturing.....	53.5	55.3	55.5	55.5	2.0	3.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	362.7	387.7	389.6	392.9	30.2	8.3
Information	73.2	73.8	72.4	72.1	-1.1	-1.5
Financial activities	154.6	152.8	152.2	152.6	-2.0	-1.3
Professional and business services	756.6	773.0	776.9	780.0	23.4	3.1
Education and health services	402.6	433.0	433.6	426.8	24.2	6.0
Leisure and hospitality.....	197.1	242.1	249.0	261.0	63.9	32.4
Other services	187.7	188.9	190.2	192.8	5.1	2.7
Government.....	690.0	708.9	709.3	708.7	18.7	2.7

Footnotes

(p) Preliminary